Climate related economic losses – values at constant 2022 prices (sdg_13_40)

ESMS Indicator Profile (ESMS-IP)

Compiling agency: Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

1. Contact
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Related Metadata

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Eurostat Quality Profile

4.5. Source data	RiskLayer
5.1. Frequency of dissemination	Every year
5.2. Timeliness	T+1 year
6.1. Reference area	All EU MS
6.2. Comparability - geographical	All EU MS
6.3. Coverage - Time	> 10 years
6.4. Comparability - over time	> 4 data points

Description of Eurostat quality grading system under the following link.

For any question on data and metadata, please contact: Eurostat user support

Download

1. Contact

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1.1. Contact organisation	Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union
1.2. Contact organisation unit	E2: Environmental statistics and accounts; sustainable development

1.5. Contact mail address	e-mail contact : ESTAT-SDG-MONITORING@ec.europa.eu

2. Metadata update

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2.1. Metadata last certified	01/03/2023
2.2. Metadata last posted	02/05/2024
2.3. Metadata last update	23/03/2023

3. Relevance

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The indicator is part of the EU Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator set. It is used to monitor progress towards SDG 13 on climate action; which is embedded in the European Commission's Priorities under the European Green Deal. SDG 13 seeks to implement the commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for achieving a climate neutral world by mid-century to limit global warming to well below 2°C and aiming at 1.5°C (compared to pre-industrial times). It also aims to strengthen countries' resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related natural hazards and the resulting disasters.

Indicator can be considered as similar to the global SDG indicators 1.5.2 and 11.5.2 "Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP" (related to Sendai indicator).

The EU places disaster and climate resilience as a central objective in its humanitarian assistance. The EU Resilience Marker is used in all humanitarian projects to define ways to reduce disaster risks and to strengthen people's coping capacities to disasters and crises. The Action Plan for the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030 includes a strong focus on climate change adaptation, linking it to disaster risk reduction strategies and their coherent implementation in EU partner countries.

Furthermore, the new EU Adaptation Strategy urges smarter, faster and more systematic adaptation to fulfil the vision that in 2050, the EU will be a climate-resilient society, fully adapted to the unavoidable impacts of climate change.

4. Statistical Indicator

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4.1. Data description

The indicator measures the economic losses from weather and climate-related events. Weather and climate-related events are defined as meteorological events (storms, avalanches), hydrological events (floods) and climatological events (heatwaves, cold waves, droughts, forest fires) based on the classification by the International Council for Science (ICSU).

In addition to the annual figures, a smoothed time-series based on 30-year averages is presented. In line with the climate normal period as defined by World Meteorological Organisation, these 30 years average figures reflect trends excluding the substantial climate variability on shorter time scales due to natural factors. The indicator is based on data from CATDAT of RiskLayer.

4.2. Unit of measure

million EUR and EUR per capita (2022 constant prices)

4.3. Reference Period

Calendar year
Moving thirty-year average

4.4. Accuracy - overall

Indicator from non-ESS sources. For assessment of accuracy please refer to the original source (see link to external data source and metadata in section “Annexes”).

4.5. Source data

RiskLayer
Data source: CATDAT of Risklayer.
Data provider: European Environment Agency (EEA).

5. Frequency and Timeliness of dissemination

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5.1. Frequency of dissemination

Every year
Indicator is disseminated every year.

5.2. Timeliness

T+1 year
New data points are disseminated within one year after the reference year.

6. Coverage and comparability

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6.1. Reference area

All EU MS
All EU MS as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland and Türkiye.

6.2. Comparability - geographical

All EU MS
All EU MS as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland and Türkiye.

6.3. Coverage - Time

> 10 years
Presented time series starts in year 1980.

6.4. Comparability - over time

> 4 data points
Length of comparable time series without methodological break is longer than 4 data points.

7. Accessibility and clarity

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7.1. Dissemination format - Publications

Analysis of indicator is presented in Eurostat's annual monitoring report on Sustainable development in the EU (progress towards SDGs in the EU context).

7.2. Dissemination format - online database

See table sdg_13_40

7.3. Dissemination format - other

Eurostat dedicated section on SDGs: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/overview

8. Comment

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Source data and metadata
European Environment Agency Datahub, climate related economic losses

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